

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

The Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Treseott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receive for any monies paid on account of the paper.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Society met in the tent at Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, on Saturday, the 3rd of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, M. R. Robinson, and the official Call under which it assembled was read by the Secretary, J. E. Jones.

Resolved, That our sessions commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and close at 12; open at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and close at 4.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed by the Chair.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE. Parker Pillsbury, Abm. Brooks, C. L. Remond, J. Elizabeth Jones, Wm. H. H. Adams, Adula Brooks, Wm. Halliday, M. R. Robinson, Henry C. Wright, Josephine S. Griffing, Benj. Brown, Dr. Fussell.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE. Kersey G. Thomas, Wm. F. Parker, Caroline Nash, Austin Hale, Escher Harris, Rebecca Doan, Jehu Halliday, Augustus Case, Margaret Hise.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. John Holmes, Maria C. K. Arter, Josephine S. Griffing, Darius Allen, J. Elizabeth Jones.

Remarks upon the general aspect of the cause were made by Benj. S. Jones, M. R. Robinson, Abm. Brooks, and Frederick Hartwell.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolutions were read by Henry C. Wright, who made some remarks upon the positions therein stated, and then said he would hand them to the Business Committee for action.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE reported resolutions.

The Annual report of the Executive Committee being called for, it was read by J. Elizabeth Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, and on motion, accepted by the Society, and the action of the Committee for the past year approved.

Parker Pillsbury reported further from the Business Committee, and spoke at some length upon the report of the Executive Committee in connection with various points of the Anti-Slavery question, and was followed by Charles H. Langston, Dr. Fussell, and Henry C. Wright; after which, the meeting adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 4th, MORNING SESSION.

Jehu Halliday made a few remarks at the opening of the meeting; when the Treasurer's report being called for, it was read by the Treasurer, Joel McMillan. The Committee appointed to audit his accounts followed with the presentation of their report, which will be found appended to the report of the Treasurer.

Ellis Johnson made a few criticisms upon the course pursued by the abolitionists toward Republicans.

Business Committee reported other resolutions. Parker Pillsbury then addressed the meeting upon the subject matter presented in the several resolutions reported by the Business Committee, and was followed by Dr. Fussell and Benj. S. Jones.

Nominating Committee reported as follows, and on motion, the several persons therein named were elected to the respective offices.

M. R. ROBINSON, President.

Vice Pres.
BENJAMIN BROWN,
Wm. F. PARKER,
J. RIDGWAY HAINES,
THOMAS HARTWELL,
Wm. HALLIDAY,
LYDIA IRISH,
THOMAS CHANDLER,
GABRIEL GREENE,
Wm. H. H. ADAMS,
SARAH OTIS EARNST,
DARIUS M. ALLEN.

Recording Secretary,
BENJ. S. JONES,
Cor. Secretary,
J. ELIZABETH JONES,
Treasurer,
JOEL McMILLAN.

Counsellors.
SARAH BROWN,
ABRAHAM BROOKS,
JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING,
ISAAC TRESEOTT,
LEWIS MORGAN,
EDWIN HARRIS,
JOHN GORDON.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

M. R. Robinson read a resolution, and offered some remarks in its support.

The following were, on motion, appointed a Committee to obtain subscribers for the Bugle during the sessions of this meeting: Reuben Erwin, Elias F. Thomas, Flavius Reeve, Rachel Whitney, C. L. Remond, and Henry C. Wright. They then occupied a portion of the time in the discussion of the several resolutions which had been presented.

Business Committee further reported.

The meeting was then addressed by John M. Langston, Parker Pillsbury, and Jacob Heaton, after which J. M. Langston again took the floor, and kept it until the hour for adjournment, when the meeting adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 5th, MORNING SESSION.

Z. Edwards made a brief, but forcible speech, exposing the corruptions of the Republican party, speaking of that which he had known as a member of the organization.

Benj. S. Jones made a few remarks upon the difference between Freedom of Platform, and Appropriation of Platform.

Business Committee further reported.

Parker Pillsbury, M. R. Robinson and C. H. Langston spoke upon the character of the Republican party. The speech of the latter was especially forcible, and the pretensions put forth by some of the members of that party, that it is an anti-slavery organization, and the friend of the colored man, was shown to be unfounded in truth.

At the usual hour, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

D. M. Allen spoke in reply to the question, What have the Garrisonians done?

Business Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Inasmuch as the earnest, faithful labors in the

cause of Humanity are the gems of human life—sought for because they are few, as well as for their intrinsic worth; therefore

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the too early departure of our faithful co-laborers and beloved friends, Mrs. CORDELLA L. SMALLEY, and Mrs. JANE M. TRESCOTT, for many years officers and members of this Society; their genial natures and integrity to principle endeared them to all who knew them. Nourishing and cherishing the hopes of the oppressed, and staying the hands, and strengthening the hearts of his deliverers, their presence among us seemed indispensable, and we can only find consolation for their removal in their heroic example, and in the hope that their womanly spirit may infuse us with courage to press onward with the work they have left us to do.

Business Committee stated they had several resolutions in their hands which they could not report to report, either for the reason that they covered the ground of resolutions already reported, or else treated upon matters which did not seem to be within the province of this Society; and suggested that if the writers wished to have them published under their own names, as resolutions presented to the Business Committee, but not reported to the meeting, that the secretary would see that it was done.

The resolutions reported from time to time by the **Business Committee** were then severally taken up, and, on motion, adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be, and are hereby returned to the Managers of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, for issuing half price excursion tickets to persons attending this meeting.

The Finance Committee not being prepared to report at this time, it was directed to report to the Executive Committee of the Society.

Then adjourned, without day.

BENJ. S. JONES,

Recording Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Ex. Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

We presented our last year's report in a desponding spirit. We were disheartened at the many adverse circumstances attending the operations of the Society. We have, perhaps, no more cause to be hopeful now than we had then, the obstacles in our path are no less, the prospects no brighter. Still, when we remember how promptly the true friends of the slave responded then to the call for aid, how willingly they replenished the treasury, and relieved the society of embarrassment, how self-sacrificing was their spirit, how firm their determination to sustain the movement the coming year, we cannot but feel a strong reliance upon the integrity and the devotion of these friends, believing that as in times past, so now, each will put his shoulder to the wheel, and give such aid as his ability and his conscience may dictate.

The presence and labors of Wm. Lloyd Garrison at our last Anniversary were highly gratifying to the abolitionists. They were glad to meet again the pioneer in this enterprise, they were cheered by his counsel, and strengthened by his devotion to the great interests for which he has so long and so faithfully labored.

Frances Ellen Watkins, who attended our Annual gathering for the first time, added much to the interest of the occasion. She subsequently labored in this State many months, and was welcomed in nearly every place where she went both by the friends, and the foes of our movement. She has recently visited Indiana and labored with similar success there to what she has achieved elsewhere.

It will be remembered that a meeting was held of the friends of the Bugle, during our last Anniversary, who recommended a plan of action for the support of that paper, which was adopted by the Executive Committee, and immediate measures taken to carry it into execution. More than a hundred letters were sent abroad asking for a contribution of five dollars, and agreeing to send two copies of the paper to non-subscribers for each donation when received. Most of those who responded to these letters gave a favorable reply, and considerable was realized in this way.

There being a large, and constantly accumulating amount of indebtedness from subscribers, who from inability, thoughtlessness or dishonesty suffered their accounts to remain unsettled, causing not only pecuniary embarrassment to the Committee, but oftentimes creating unpleasant and vexatious feelings, your Committee resolved to adopt, with the commencement of the present volume, the system of prepayment, trusting that the true friends of the cause will cheerfully co-operate with them, not only in carrying it out so far as their own subscriptions are concerned, but will exert themselves in obtaining reliable cash subscribers in place of the unpaid patrons who have heretofore absorbed to so large an amount the resources of the Society.

That the nominal subscription list of the Bugle will, for a time be diminished by adopting the prepayment system, is what your Committee expected, but inasmuch as it is the non-paying subscribers that are the trouble, we apprehend that the actual receipts on the paper will not, thereby, be materially diminished; and without increasing our expenditures we are enabled to send gratuitous copies to such persons as we believe will be benefited by its reception. The number now sent is over 60, and the work they are doing may not be made manifest this year or next, but we believe they will ultimately enhance the cause of freedom.

In the latter part of the winter, M. R. Robinson—the editor of the Bugle—was induced by private considerations to retire from the official position which for eight years he had so faithfully and so acceptably filled. I need not tell you how deeply your Committee regretted his retirement, how dark was the hour, how discouraging the circumstances that then surrounded us; for these things can be understood only by those upon whom are largely imposed, or who take upon themselves the burdens and responsibilities of an arduous enterprise.

Still, we recognized Mr. Robinson's right to choose his own position upon the battle-field, and parted with him under the strong conviction that in whatever department of labor he might engage, he would be in future, as he has been in time past, true to his highest convictions of right, and that he would earnestly pursue that course, which he believed would best promote the interests of the race.

The successor to Mr. Robinson—Benj. S. Jones—is, as you are well aware, one of the editors under whose management the Bugle was published for the first four years of its existence. During that time you had ample opportunity to become acquainted with his ability as an editor, and his integrity as an abolitionist.

Early in the winter the American Society commissioned Joseph A. Howland to join Benj. S. Jones, who was sent out as a lecturing agent by your Committee, and labor in such parts of Ohio as circumstances seemed to indicate. They spent the most of their time in Columbiana, Harrison and Belmont Counties, the latter leaving the last of February to take charge of the Bugle, and the former continuing his work until sometime in April.

During a portion of the time they were assisted by John Holmes of Harrison County, who did good service in advertising and making arrangements for meetings, and collecting funds.

In this connection it would be well to express our appreciation of the services of volunteer lecturers, quite a number of whom have been engaged for a longer or a shorter time, generally in their own neighborhoods. If many more could do this kind of work—and many are capable—it would greatly change the home atmosphere by creating a higher standard of moral duty, and affect to no small extent the general cause of human rights.

For the last two or three months, M. R. Robinson, having become a lecturing agent of the American Society, has been holding meetings on the Western Reserve which have been well attended, and were generally satisfactory.

If your Committee were required to name the converts whom these several agents have made during the last year, if they were asked to point to deeds that marked their triumphal progress, they could not do it. The warfare in which we are engaged does not mark its achievements by the number of its converts, nor its successes by deeds of which history takes note. Labor is the fulfillment of its mission; waiting a triumph of which it boasts. It takes the world as it is, and on the stony soil, and by the wayside, and on land overrun with luxuriant weeds, it drops the indestructible seeds of eternal truth, knowing that though a Paul may plant and an Apollonius water, it is God alone that giveth the increase. While we know that our principles have made progress, and that the little leaven of anti-slavery is gradually leavening the entire sentiment of community, yet, if we had done no more than maintain our own post—no more than firmly and consistently stood by our own principles, we should have done much. For in a community where the advocates of true anti-slavery are in a very small minority, where church and state are alike proslavery to the core, where social and commercial influences are enlisted on the side of wrong, and the very literature of the country is subverted in the support of sin, it requires to small amount of firmness, no little of the spirit of martyrdom to maintain in its integrity the Christian doctrine of equal brotherhood. And if we have done this much, we have done well.

It is not to ecclesiastical organizations, or to political parties that the slave is to look for redemption. Churches that recognize man-stealers as the true exponents of Christianity; political parties that regard despots as the fit conservators of human rights will never break the chain of the oppressed. Whenever its links are sundered, and his rights as a human being, it will be through the agency of such principles as we have adopted. No matter whether they are manifested in the storm, the fire or the sword, whether they write themselves out in human blood; or gently dislodge by their silent influence the putrescent body politic, supplanting despotism with democracy, and vice with virtue, the agency will be the same. It will be a success of the principle that all men, everywhere, have a right to be free—that no considerations, religious, political, social or commercial will justify us in compromising the rights of one human being. Thus will the slave be redeemed. Hence we cherish these principles, we advocate them through good and through evil report, and account ourselves most fortunate to endure reproach for so righteous a cause.

While the church ought to be foremost in the advocacy of freedom, and if it were the church of Christ would be, the people with common consent turn away from it, and seek a higher standard of moral excellence in corrupt political parties than they find in sectarian organizations; thus are they brought into the absurd position of repudiating men politically whom they fellowship ecclesiastically. And when we consider how very low is this political standard, we are able to appreciate the deplorable darkness and crime that the church embraces.

We can hardly expect more of political parties, than we realize. Their starting-point is a compromise of principle. Though one party may congratulate itself upon being in advance of the other, that fact in itself is small cause for rejoicing, when the entire government is corrupt. The germ of compromise planted in the Constitution is developing itself, and giving assurance that it will continue to flourish in rank luxuriance, until in the course of nature it brings forth its full crop of bitter fruit.

The Constitution framed by the Democrats of Oregon excludes the colored man from the territory of the State; while the Constitution framed by the Republicans of Kansas deny him the elective franchise, and lay him under disabilities greater than those our fathers resisted with the sword. We do neither party injustice in affirming that in these two incidents, may be seen how inappreciably small is the amount of reverence in either for the doctrine of man's equality, and how utterly regardless of human rights when such rights stand in the way of party success. To expect from either party voluntary legislation to protect from arrest the fugitive slave who seeks freedom upon the soil of a so-called free state, is to expect far more than will be granted; nor need we look in any State for an efficient personal liberty bill, until the State authorities are first prepared to protect their own citizens against the aggressions of the slave power.

The utter humiliation which Ohio has experienced within the past year, shows how strong are the bonds that unite her to the South—how hopeless is redress while the Union endures. Had the abolitionists themselves manufactured a case by which to demonstrate the power of slavery over this State and the citizens thereof, they would have presented just such a case as is to be found in that of the Oberlin rescuers. Men of talent and influence in community, whose moral character was unimpeached and unimpeachable; and among them ministers of the Gospel and professors of the faith, were accused of violating United States law, in showing their reverence for God's first great commandment by obeying the second—doing for their brother man what every Democrat official would have expected personally at their hands; and spurned them with ineffable scorn if they had not given such aid. For this they were imprisoned, and a portion of them convicted and sentenced as felons, and even the untired were punished in advance. The best legal talent was employed in their defence, but it could not shield them from the penalties of a violated law. State Sovereignty was asked to interpose its protecting

arm; State judges listened to the plea of the imprisoned, and the Supreme Court of the State remanded them to the cells whose doors had been bolted and barred by Federal officials. They found there was no hope of redress from United States law, no hope from the law of Ohio, no hope save in the higher law, whose supremacy the people dared not vindicate.

It gives us no pleasure to chronicle their release from prison, when we remember that it was purchased upon terms disgraceful to themselves and to the authorities that procured their liberation. The old battle cry of "millions for defence but not a cent for tribute," would have had no power to stir the hearts of the justice-mongers of Ohio. Utterly destitute of the revolutionary spirit which unhesitatingly sweeps out of existence the laws which forbid its progress and the institutions which stand in its way, they sat down to discuss a question of barter with their oppressors, to settle the market value of the liberty of their imprisoned citizens; and when the bargain was completed they congratulated themselves upon their successful way of one base villain for four honest men, preferring that the kidnapper should be let loose to prey again upon his victims, than that four freedom-loving men should suffer imprisonment for righteous deeds.

If the limits of this report would afford space so to do, it would be interesting to discuss the question—by whose authority the violators of State laws can be turned loose upon Society, and whether the State is faithful to the compact with her citizens when she suffers transgressors to walk abroad free as innocent men, upon the plea that she cannot otherwise protect the rights of her citizens. Such largesse and sale as this, such a despicable compounding of felony is a most convincing evidence of the entire prostration of Ohio at the feet of the slave power. Better than this that her jails should be filled to repletion with the victims of Federal tyranny, better that her scaffolds should be stained with innocent blood, than that she should thus meekly and ignominiously sell her State sovereignty for so paltry a consideration.

The case of the Oberlin rescuers was a glorious occasion for the vindication of our rights, and for opposition to the despotic mandates of Federal power. It should have been the seal of Gabriel's trumpet to the buried doctrine of State Sovereignty. It should have been the eventful moment in which Ohio should have become absolutely free.

But alas! the summons fell upon ears that are deaf and cannot hear. The liberty of the people is lost, but they have not yet perceived it, or if they have, are satisfied with the substitution of wage-slavery instead. The oppression of our citizens has dwindled down into a small modicum of political capital, to be used as circumstances seem to require, to secure the elevation of Wm. Dennison to the gubernatorial chair, and Wm. Gibson to the judicial bench. That glorious opportunity to make Ohio free, has assumed the vile garb of a mental, and is made to do the drudgery of a party hack.

In looking over our ranks we miss some, who in former days demanded for the slave the full measure of his rights. These, becoming weary in well doing, and perceiving themselves that by abating their demands they could obtain at least half a loaf, which is declared to be better than no bread, they have gone on until they are now humbly begging of the oppressor for the veriest crumbs.

The American people need a deep rooted conviction that a firm adherence to principle is not only the best policy, but the only one which will commend a cause to the serious consideration of reflecting minds; which will win from its opponents true respect for those who advocate it. Opposing slavery upon principle we can make no compromise with oppression. If we recognized the right of its continuance in Carolina, we would as readily recognize its right of extension into Kansas.

If we recognized as righteous or expedient the constitutional guarantees by which it is upheld in the South, we should as readily recognize as righteous and expedient the interstate traffic by which Virginia and Kentucky supply the demand of the South and south-west. And if the home traffic in slaves be right, it certainly cannot be wrong to export the foreign trade and this, perhaps will be the culminating point of our country's iniquity—the last drop added to the already brimful goblet of human blood.

The shadow of coming events indicate that the political anti-slavery controversy, as it is called, will speedily be narrowed down to the question—shall we become a nation of foreign slave traders? The Jeffersonian democracy will take the affirmative, and that will indicate their appreciation of human rights. The pseudo Republicans will take the negative, and that will be their measure of anti-slavery effort.

When this nation again occupies the position in relation to the African slave-trade which it did for twenty years after the adoption of the Federal constitution; when Slavery has not only claimed but obtained every possible, and what a few years since seemed impossible concession, we may hope for a large addition to our ranks and expect to hear ringing throughout the entire north that rallying cry which now faintly and feebly sounds—no union with slaveholders.

Although in Ohio the elective franchise is limited to white males, yet in some localities persons in whom there was a preponderance of white blood have been admitted to the polls, and this construction of "white male citizen" has been sanctioned by the judiciary in former years. Last winter the Democratic legislature passed a law, prescribing fine and imprisonment for any person, who should encourage any individual with any proportion of African blood in his veins to offer a vote, and also for the judge of an election to receive such vote, and similar penalty to be inflicted upon the voter himself.

Where the Bench of Ohio has felt called upon to notice the law, it has treated it as an unconstitutional enactment. But should the question be carried to the Supreme Court we incline to believe its constitutionality would be affirmed, and the decision given that when the people of Ohio framed their Constitution they intended to withhold the elective franchise from colored persons, so called, and not simply from those who are the most deeply tinged. Such a construction, we are forced to believe, would be in accordance with the political sentiments of both parties in Ohio.

In conclusion we must say that the Treasurer's report, as in former years, shows an amount of receipts and disbursements by no means commensurate with the necessities of the cause; but with the means at their disposal your Committee have done what they could. We trust that our successors, when appointed, shall be enabled through the material aid that you may furnish, to accomplish far more than we have done. Notwithstanding the hatred of the church, and the opposition of politicians, notwithstanding the many ecclesiastical and political triumphs which slavery has obtained, notwithstanding the subservience of the north, and particularly of Ohio, which has no par-

allel, save in the arrogance of the south, yet the duty of the true friends of the slave ever remains the same—faithfully to maintain the great central principle of man's right to himself, to resist all encroachments upon it from whatever source, or under whatever pretext they may be made.

J. ELIZABETH JONES, Cor. Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That in the signs of the times as read and seen in the present daring and desperate demands of the Slaveholders, and the willingness of the Federal Government to yield to their every best, and in the fearful apathy of the people in church and state on the whole subject of slavery and slavery aggression, including the already reopened African Slave Trade, we are more and more assured at this our 17th anniversary, not only that our work is not done, but is becoming more and more important, more and more pressing; demanding greater faith and fortitude, more intense self consecration, and of that spirit of martyrdom which has always distinguished the march of every real reform—and trusting in the sacredness of our cause and in the power of truth and its great Author, we will with augmented zeal and fidelity, pursue our warfare with the despotism which rules the land, till victory perch upon our banner, or we perish (as so many have already) beneath it.

Whereas the instrumentality which holds the slave in his bonds is the physical force, concentrated through the Constitution in the government of the United States, and which is composed of the united strength of all individuals who voluntarily support it—be it

Resolved, That the claim of freedom from participating in the sin of slaveholding is unfounded in every religious organization which tolerates in its members the holding of office, or voting under the United States Constitution.

Whereas, by the condition of the American constitution the entire national power is pledged to suppress any insurrection among the slaves, therefore,

Resolved, That should the slaves, in the true spirit of the Revolution of 1776, ever unseethe the sword of rebellion and attempt by violence to obtain their freedom, our wishes, our hopes, our hearts, and our hands too, (so far as we believe they can be *righteously employed*), shall be always on the side of the oppressed and against the oppressor, in defence of all Constitutions, statutes, demands or decisions to the contrary.

Whereas, it has been fully demonstrated in the recent Oberlin Wellington Rescue Case that the State government has either no authority or no power to protect the citizens of the State from the outrageous aggressions of the slaveholder under the Fugitive Slave Law, therefore

Resolved, That it has become the right, and the most solemn duty of the people themselves to secure such protection to themselves and families from the prowling kidnapper and slavehunter, and from the Federal Government, his ever faithful servant, as God and nature have put in their power, and by all means which in their judgment, are approved by righteousness and true religion.

Resolved, That in view of the Anti-Slavery professions of the Republican party and the influence which it possesses through these professions to mislead the honest but ill informed masses, and employ in the support of slavery the efforts intended for its overthrow, and almost to even deceive the very elect, we feel called upon in this our annual assembly, solemnly to renew our protest against the principles and policy of the Republicans, as the most efficient and most dangerous obstacle to the successful completion of our labors.

Resolved, That were there no other charge to be preferred against the Republican party, its action towards the free people of color in the northern states and territories is sufficient to cover it with shame and condemnation; ministering as it does to the general "prejudice against color" that fosters in almost every religious denomination, and literary, or social, or political, or scientific association, it is emphatically what it calls itself, the "White man's party;" and proving by its action that it is that and nothing more, we must brand it as wholly below the spirit of the age, the wants of humanity, or the respect and co-operation of any honest and impartial lover of mankind.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is already re-enacted, in fact, if not in form; and the failure of the government to even fulfill its treaty stipulations to prevent it, or provide any vigorous measures for its arrest, or to punish as its own law provides, the most desperate and daring pirates who carry it on, affords but another evidence that we live under a despotism the most fearful that now curses the earth, and that cannot too soon be hurled to the deepest and most irrecoverable destruction.

Resolved, That the dishonorable manner in which our petitions to the last Ohio Legislature for a Personal Liberty Law were met by that body shall not deter us from importunately demanding its enactment, until it is secured, and until Ohio is made as safe and secure to the fugitive from southern slavery, as it is already to the less fortunate exiles from the governments of the old world.

Resolved, That in all the agitation against slavery, by political parties, pulpits or churches, while fidelity to the constitution and confederacy is maintained, we see, instead of hope for the enslaved, only a melancholy exhibition of the degeneracy, the moral wickedness and blindness of the age, and incapacity to grapple with the great problems and reforms which should be its honor and glory. And while recognizing and rejoicing in every well intended word or act from whatever source, in earnest protest against the great curse and crime of the country, we would still, as the forlorn hope of the Bondman, press forward in our stern battle, ever true to our glorious motto—"No Union with Slaveholders."

RESOLUTIONS.

Presented to the Business Committee, but not reported by it to the meeting.

[BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.]

Resolved, That Slavery is a wrong which no power in the universe can make right; therefore, it is our duty to resist, by such means as each one deems right and expedient, all laws designed or tending to sustain slavery, whether such laws purport to come from God or man, whether found in the Bible, the constitution, or any other record.

Resolved, That subjection to a law that sanctions slavery is treason against justice and humanity; and the priest or politician, the church or political party that submits, or counsels others to submit to any such law or command is, practically an enemy to freedom and supporter of slavery and ought to be so regarded and treated.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves never to join or remain in any church or political

party, or never to worship any being as God, that counsels us to be "subject to the powers that be," in Church or State, when such church or party or being that enjoins submission to a law that sanctions slave-hunting, or the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That man is above his incidents, and more sacred than civil or religious institutions and more to be revered than holy times and places, or holy books and ceremonies; therefore any institution or book or ceremony, by whomsoever founded or written, or however venerable for its antiquity, that cannot exist without *enslaving*, or otherwise degrading and intruding man, ought to be at once and forever destroyed.

[BY J. H. GORDON.]

Whereas, the Bible recognizes the right of buying, selling and holding man as a slave—therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Anti-Slavery Society to attack the Bible and labor incessantly and earnestly for its overthrow as a book of Divine authority.

[BY MARIANA MILLER.]

Resolved, That the moral and religious element in man's nature is the agency which governs and controls him in all his relation towards his fellow man. Therefore it is our duty as Anti-Slavery reformers to strive to eradicate from his mind all false and artificial religion, and to establish in their stead a natural religion of reasonableness and righteousness which shall recognize the fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man.

Resolved, That the Bible is a pro-slavery book, clearly teaching the doctrine that man can hold property in man, thereby showing that it is not the word of God, but the teachings of men, and therefore it cannot be looked upon as a guide to anybody more than any other book, therefore be it

Resolved, That there is no power in the universe which so much stands in the way of the slave's deliverance as the false notion that the Bible is the word of God, and to be taken as an infallible guide and as authority to settle all questions of right and wrong.

Western Anti-Slavery Society in account with J. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Credit, from Oct. 10th, 1858, to Sept. 3rd, 1859,
By Cash received of Publishing Agent, \$895 32
" " Pledges and Donations, 769 09
" " Anti-Slavery Fair, 301 11
" " American Society, 100 00
" " Advertising in Bugle, 7 24
\$2072,76

DEBIT,
To Cash paid balance last report, \$30 53
" " John Hudson, due last report, 264 20
" " M. R. Robinson, due last report, 106 88
" " Ann Pearson, " " 51 59
" " John Hudson this year, 380 00
" " M. R. Robinson this year, 217 00
" " Ann Pearson, this year, 50 00
" " B. S. Jones, Lecturing services, 122 83
" " B. S. Jones, Editorial Salary, 145 00
" " Agents Travelling expenses, 35 68
" " Office Rent, 40 00
" " Paper for Bugle, 331 50
" " Freight, 7 02
" " Expense of Anniversary, 6 25
" " Postage, Stationery, and Exchange, 12 67
" " Tax on Office, 6 81
" " Printing Ink, 15 20
" " Fuel for Office, 10 04
" " Printing Blanks, Handbills, &c., 18 25
\$1910 95

Balance in Treasury, \$161 81
J. McMILLAN, Treasurer.

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer for the past year and find them correct.

ISAAC TRESEOTT,
M. R. ROBINSON,
Auditing Committee.

Salem, Sept. 3, 1859.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

We have neither time nor space to give very much editorial notice of our annual meeting. The weather could not have been more favorable if bespoken for the occasion, and the attendance was large from its commencement to its close. On Sunday the tent was well filled, and the discussions which came up from time to time were, in the main, conducted in an unexceptionable manner.

There was, however, one unpleasant occurrence just prior to the close of the afternoon session on Sunday, which somewhat disturbed the meeting and led to the development of a mobocratic spirit. The platform was occupied by a defender of the Republican party, who felt somewhat aggrieved by the remarks of a preceding speaker, and mistakingly thought that having been invited by the Society to occupy the platform, it was his by right of possession, and that, independent of any parliamentary rules or usages whatever. Consequently when a member rose to a point of order, the speaker refused to acknowledge the undoubted right of that member to state it, and when the Chairman called him to order, he refused to recognize his right so to do. If he felt aggrieved by the decision of the chair, he had a right under parliamentary rules to appeal from it to the meeting; instead of doing this, he trampled all rules of order under foot, constituting himself, in fact, Chairman, and was sustained in his mobocratic course by some of whom we expected better things. While he was speaking, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

The advocate of Republicanism, having, by the aid and encouragement of his Republican friends taken possession of the Society's platform before the adjournment, after adjournment he took possession of its tent, and continued his meeting so long as it pleased him to talk. And this mobocratic